The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 34. PITTSBURGH. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1819. New Series, No. 100

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY
JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE,
Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets—at $ 4 per Annum.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A NUMBER of the Mechanicks and Manufacturers of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, anxious to promote and invigorate that spirit of domestic industry which is so essential to the prosperity of the western country, having entered into an association under the above denomination, inform the public that they have opened a large and convenient Brick Warehouse in Wood Street, between Front and Second Streets, for the reception and sale of the different articles which they manufacture, together with such articles of domestick produce and manufacture as may be deposited for sale, or consigned to their care; and have appointed George Cochran their Chief Clerk or Agent, to whom all orders and communications on the mercantile business of the association, will in future be addressed. They intend to receive, forward and dispose of all goods entrusted to their care, (especially articles of domestick produce and manufacture) on the most reasonable terms, and hope to give satisfaction to those who may please to favour them with their custom and patronage. From the variety and extent of domestic produce and manufactures which may be collected and offered for sale at their Warehouse, with punctuality in paying over the proceeds, and attention to business, a beneficial result is anticipated, as well to the vender as the purchaser.

All orders enclosing the cash for articles manufactured by the members of the association, or sold in their Warehouse, will be promptly and faithfully executed, at the lowest wholesale prices, without any charge for commission, and western current notes taken in payment.

It is also intended to exchange manufactured articles for country produce and raw materials, such as Iron, Lead, Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Salt, Whiskey, Bacon, Hogs-lard, Butter, Cheese, Flaxseed Oil, Hogs Bristles, Linen, Yarn, Rags.

Annexed is a list of articles now offered for Sale.

GEORGE SUTTON,
President of the Association.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1819. 6t

Axes, adzes and augers	Nails, an assortment
Balances patent	Patent Ploughs and Mould Boards
Bellows, smith	Planes
Brushes, an assort't	Paper, No. 1, 2, 3, &c.
Buttons, bridle bitts & bridles	Plated Bridle Bitts, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Mounting, &c.
Blank books,	Shot
Biscuit and crackers	Saddles, Men and Women's
Castings	Scale Beams
Copper stills, counter weights	Steelyards
Castor frames and cruets	Sawmill Irons
Chairs & cabinet ware, a variety	Soap
Cutlery, a variety,	Shovel and Tongs
Clothes ready made	Tobacco
Domestic cloth & cord	Tin Ware
Casinet and shawls	Tea Kettles, copper and iron
Drawing chains	Tacks and Sprigs,
Edge tools, a variety	Clouts and Sparables,
Furniture mounting	Whips, Coach, Gig, and Riding, an assortment, at Philadelphia prices
Grindstones	Whiskey, rectified and common
Glass, window, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 11 by 16	Woffle Irons
Gun barrels assorted	Wire Work;
Hackles, hatchets and hoes	
Hammers	
Hats, an assortment	
Iron, bar and rolled	

With a variety of articles manufactured in Pittsburgh, not enumerated above.

20 Dollars Reward.

LOST,

ON the Washington road between R. Hayes' tavern and Pittsburgh, on Saturday afternoon the 24th inst. a Gold French repeating WATCH, CHAIN and SEAL, the dial plate is on a yellow ground with white figures. A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given to the finder on bringing her to said R. Hayes, or J. Thompson watch maker Pittsburgh.

April 27, 1819.

C. Basham,

RESPECTFULLY announces that the BOARDING SCHOOLS, at the two mile run, will certainly open on Monday, May 3.

Terms for day scholars, from 6 to 10 per quarter.

FLOUR
FOR
WAGGONERS,

WARRANTED to suit the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, for sale at the

PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL.

April 9.

Workmen Wanted.

TWO REFINERS, TWO HAMMERMEN and FOUR PUDLERS, wanted at the *Union Rolling Works*, Pittsburgh. Also, FOUR APPRENTICES, 16 or 17 years of age. Apply to the subscriber at the Works.

JOSHUA MALIN.

April 22, 1819. tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ARMSTRONG & EWING, will please make payment to me at Messrs. *Allen & Grant's*, and to whom said firm stands indebted will furnish their accounts, that they may be put in train for payment.

JAMES W. ARMSTRONG.

April 23, 1819.

N. B As I shall remain in town but a short time, it is hoped immediate attention will be paid to the above. tf

To Manufacturers.

WILL be sold at public vendue on Wednesday the 29th of April, at the Lower Falls of Big Beaver—

Wool Carding Machines,

Spinning Machines, Broad Looms, Shuttles and Harness—one Shearing Machine for Broad Cloth, and one for Narrow Cloth, and a variety of articles in the manufacturing line – Also

Household Furniture.

A reasonable credit will be given.

April 23.

To Let,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE in Liberty Street, near the mouth of Diamond Alley,

Apply to JOHN McDONALD.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1819.

Regimental Orders.

LIEUT. S. THOMSON is appointed Adjutant, Lieut. JAMES LIGGETT, Quartermaster, and Lieut. ELIJAH TREVILLA, Paymaster, of the 87th Regt. Penn. Militia.

W. ANDERSON.
Col. 87th Regt. P. M.

Courts of Appeal.

THE Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, will meet at the house of James B. Oliver, on Monday the 24th of May next. Members, Capt. Carson, Lieut. John Thompson, and Lieut. David Beeler.—The Court of Appeal for the 2d Regt. will meet at the House of Mrs. McCullough, in Wood street, on the same day.—Members, Capt. H. Doane, Capt. T. Kelley, Lieut. John Hood.

By order of the Col.

S. THOMPSON,
Adjut. 87th Regt. P. M.

April 23.

Joseph Armorer

Has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
AND
GROCERIES,

which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms, at his store in the, Diamond. He at the same time tenders his sincere thanks for past favors and earnestly hopes for a continuance.

Pittsburgh, April 13.

N. B. *A good assortment of English & French*
THREAD LACE & EDGINGS,
LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS.
Black Lace Veils and Squares 6-4 & 7-4

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber a red and white spotted COW, about 4 or 5 years old—has a white mark, nearly of the figure of a heart in her forehead.

Any person giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

MARY BEDFORD.

April 13.

Anshutz & Rahm,
HAVE
Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

hey have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,
NAILS,
CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,
IRON WARE,
Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY
Tobacco,
OF A GOOD QUALITY.
Geneva Window Glass,
BAR LEAD,
30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,
ALSO
20 bbls. prime Country Sugar
30 barrels best quality
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

For Rent,

A HOUSE, in Wood street, between Front and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. Tait, Saddler. It consists of a good Store Room, Cellar and dwelling house. For terms apply to

JAMES W. BIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, March 9. tf

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business, and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818.

Allen & Grant

Will RENT from the first of January next, the NEW BRICK

Warehouse,

adjoining the one they occupy

Pittsburgh, Decembe 11, 1818.

NEW MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of

New Music and Musical
INSTRUMENTS.

Which with his stock on hand, comprises the most complete assortment ever offered in this place—consisting of

VIOLINS	from	$ 3 to 30
Flutes		3 to 15
Clarionets		10 to 16
Flageolets		1 to 9
Fifes		50 cents to 2
Violin Bows		1 to 9
Violencellos		40

Also a variety of New Music, Fashionable Airs, Songs, &c.

And STRINGS of every description.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

Bauduy's
BRANDYWINE POWDER.
110 KEGS

Just received, and for sale by

WILLIAM McANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, February 29. tf

DUPONT'S
GUN-POWDER

THE subscribers having receiv'd a general assortment of Powder, manufactured by Messrs. E. J. Dupont, de Nemours & Co. so well known for its superior quality, viz.

OPg. Fg, FFg, FFFg,

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

150 Kegs Nitre-Hall Powder.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. BOGGS & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1819.

Caution to Dealers.

THE Gunpowder manufactured by the subscribers having been known formerly, under the name of BRANDYWINE POWDER, & this name having since been applied to inferior powder, not manufactured by their process nor even on that creek. The subscribers think it a duty to invite their customers to convince themselves, by comparative experiments, of the difference in quality, between their powder and any other introduced into the market under the name of *Brandywine*; and in order to prevent any future mistakes, they give notice that their powder hereafter will bear no other name than that of Dupont's Gunpowder.

E. J. DUPONT, DE NEMOURS & CO.

March 30, 1819.

NOTICE.

GLASER & CO. have resigned their business in this city, to GLASER & CAMMANN, who will continue the same on their own account.

All persons having any demands against *Glaser & Co.* will please to present their accounts, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment to Glaser & Cammann.

GLASER & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1819.

Augustus Henry Glaser,
AND
Hermann H. C. Cammann,

Have formed a connextion in the

Commission Business,

under the firm of GLASER & CAMMANN.

AUGUSTUS HENRY GLASER,
HERMANN H. C. CAMMANN,

Who have for Sale at their Ware-House in Front Street between Market and Wood Streets,

American Boiler Iron,	Conemaugh Salt,
Nails, Scythes,	Teas,
Cutting Knives,	A few barrels Mackarel,
Window Glass, all sizes,	Blankets,
Porter Bottles,	Canton Crapes, &c.
Hollow Ware	

The Subscribers

HAVING purchased of the late proprietors of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, their ROLLING MILL & PATENT NAIL WORKS, in the city of Pittsburgh, intend keeping the same in full operation. They will warrant their manufactures to be of the best quality, and will be happy to receive orders for

Cut & Wrought NAILS & Boat Nails
BOILER IRON,
SPIKE, DECK & NAIL RODS,
NAIL & HOOP IRON.

R. BOWEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, March 5.——2m

☞ The Cincinnati Inquisitor, Kentucky Reporter, Louisville Public Advertiser, Nashville Whig, St. Louis Inquirer, Chilicothe Supporter will publish the above one month, and send their accounts to this ffice.

Pittsburgh Soap Factory

THE subscriberss have a SOAP FACTORY in complete operation, and will constantly have a large supply of this article, warranted equal to any manufactured in the country, which they will dispose of at reduced prices.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

April 9.

WE wish to let that eligible stand for business at the corner of Market and Front streets, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Peebles, Tweedy & Co.

Washington & Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

THE Stockholders in the above company, are hereby required to pay FIVE Dollars on the first day of April, and Five Dollars on the first day of May, and Five Dollars on the first day of June, on each share of the stock by them held—being the 3d, 4th and 5th instalments.—Members of the Company living in Washington, county will pay their instalments to George Baird, Treasurer, in Washington—those in Allegheny county, to Col. John Ross, Chartiers.

An abstract of the law authorising the Company.

Section 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Stockholder, whether original subscriber or assignee, after thirty days notice in one of the public news-papers printed in the city of Pittsburgh and borough of Washington, respectfully, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any portion or instalment of said capital stock in order to carry on the work, should neglect to pay such proportion, at the place appointed, for the space of sixty days after the time appointed for the payment thereof every such stockholder shall in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of five per centum per month for every delay of such payment.

By order of the Board.

S. MURDOCH, Sec'y.

Washington, March 1, 1819.

M'Dermott & Bartram,

At their Warehouse in Water Street, between Market and Ferry Streets,
PITTSBURGH,

Have always on hand a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

Which they will sell on low and accommodating terms, being regularly supplied from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have always on hand the following Articles:

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong	TEAS of first quality	Brimstone, Allum, Madder,	
Prime Green Coffee in Bags and Barrels,		Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.	
Common ditto,		Alspice, Mace, Ginger,	
Spanish flotant & Bengal Indigo,		Pepper, Mustard,	
Loaf and lump Sugar,		Madeira, Teneriffe & Lisbon	WINES of a superior quality
Muscovado ditto,		4th Proof Cogniac Brandy,	
Spanish Cigars,		ditto, Jamaica Spirits	
Common ditto,		Holland Gin, Country Gin,	
Rice, Copperas,		Whiskey,	
English Refined Saltpetre,		Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, &c.	

N. B. *ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.*

November 20. mo2

French Paper Hangings.

Just received and for sale a choice selection of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,

of the newest and most fashionable patterns by

J. Towne,

Corner of Third and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1819.

Stray Cow.

A RED COW with a white streak half way up her back, a spot on her forehead, her legs red and white, strayed from the owner, in Pittsburgh, a few weeks since. A reasonable reward will be given for information where she is, at this office.

April 2.

A Most Valuable Estate.
FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LONG ISLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, in the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but to suit purchasers, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL,
Attorney at Law

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tfe

Corn & Rye.

SIXTY TWO CENTS—CASH,

Given for merchantable

CORN & RYE

At the Pittsburgh Steam-mill.

January 19.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15 2awt

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON, Rolled ditto,	Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Nail and Deck Rods,	Spanish and country Sugars,
Crowley & Blister Steel,	Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,	Rosin soap and candles,
Spinning-wheel Irons,	Powder, Shot and Lead,
Trace and Log chains,	Earthen & Queensware,
Patent beams and Steelyards,	Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,	Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,	Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Scythes and sickles,	Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,	Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,	Bed cords and Plough lines,
Carpenter's adze',	Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.
Plough Irons,	
Cow-bells,	
Castings, assorted,	

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,

Coffee mills,	Window glass,
Curry combs,	Screw augers.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——

TO BINDERS.

A YOUNG MAN wishes a situation westward, as an EXTRA BINDER, who engages to execute his work in the first modern style of the art, provided the situation be made permanent and terms liberal.

☞ Letters (stating the terms) addressed to J. G. and left at the Post office, Philadelphia will be attended to.

March 12.

Boarding.

L. PRICE *late keeper of the Bedford Springs*, will thankfully receive BOARDERS at Judge Riddle's two story brick house in Third between Market and Wood streets. He promises to use every possible means to render the fullest satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1819.

Cash for ASHES.

WE will give the highest price, in cash, for good, clean

Wood Ashes.

We will will also purchase on fair terms,

Pot Ash & Black Salts.

WM. HILL & BROTHERS.

Pittsburgh, January 19.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that they have appointed the third Monday of May next, to hear me and my creditors, at the court house in the the borough of Washington, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH S. NEWELL.

Washington Jail, April 3, 1819.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM & JOHN HILL, having formed a copartnership in trade with their brother JAMES. The business in future will be transacted under the firm of

William Hill and Brothers,

who offer for sale on accomodating terms at their *Wholesale warehouse, in Market, near Front street,*

WITH A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
MERCHANDIZE.

Pittsburgh January 1, 1819.——tf

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly received large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Reads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.——

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL [illegible] 1819.

The Penny Post.

NO. IV.

For poverty with most, who whimper forth
Their long complaints, is self-inflated woe,
The effect of laziness or sottish waste.

COWPER.

THE poet might have added *pride*, for I am sure it has tended as much to the increase of poverty, as either of the causes which he assigns for that effect.

Pride is of so subtle a nature, that it glides into the mind almost imperceptibly, and, when it is once there, is able to produce so many plausible reasons why it should keep its place, that men are generally content to remain blind to their best interests, and submit, without resistance, to its influence.

There is a certain description of pride, which ought to be possessed by every one, in order to induce a correct course of conduct. The great difficulty is, how to draw the line of demarcation, between a rational, dignified pride, and that which was never designed by the Creator, to find a residence among his creatures.

A proper sense of moral excellence is ranked, by philosophers, among the great sources of human happiness, and ought to be cultivated by all. To maintain a respectful character in society, it is necessary to entertain a consciousness of our own moral dignity, and to avoid the commission of every action, that is mean or contemptible. This inward feeling, which prompts to the noblest actions, and deters from those of a contrary nature, is the best security against the slights and insults, to which the haughty, overbearing man is continually exposed. One of this character, is so much engrossed with his own fancied superiority over the rest of his species, that he treats them with a degree of superciliousness, which few can brook. The consequence is, that, instead of the respect which he considers as due to his person, rank, or wealth, he meets with nothing but contumely.

Every one is as tenacious as himself of self-importance; and the low and ignorant part of mankind, are generally the first to treat him with real or affected contempt. They either cannot see, or are unwilling to admit, the propriety of keeping up distinctions in society at all. But I am wandering from the intention with which I began this essay. I designed to show, that the false pride which is so prevalent, is a principal cause of the evils which seem to have visited almost every class of society.

The humblest mechanic, provided he maintains an honest reputation may, with reason, possess a certain degree of pride; for he fills an useful, if not a very elevated situation in life. It is, indeed, his duty to be proud, not on account of his wealth or any other adventitious circumstance, but because he fulfills his duty towards God, himself, and others.

Pride, when it proceeds from proper sources, and is kept within due bounds, is one of the most powerful barriers that can be placed between a community, and a general depravity of opinions and manners. But these limits are so rarely observed, that what was originally designed to yield the most salutary, often produce the worst effects.

The gamester who is "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fares sumptuously every day," on the spoils which he has acquired by his superior dexterity in the management of a pack of cards, or set of dice, is a man of as much importance, in his own estimation, and values himself on his profession, as much as the most virtuous member of society. As for the honest, industrious mechanic, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, he holds him in utter contempt, and treats him with the most lordly insolence. No doubt this *professional gentleman* derives a great share of his consequence from the erroneous principles by which the mass of mankind are governed. Externals have so much influence over the opinions, or, at least, the actions, of men, that he who can wear the finest coat, and sport the most splendid equipage is received into the highest circles, and treated with infinitely more respect than those who are probably equally rich, and a great deal more honest, but who do not choose to make so conspicuous a figure in the *beau monde*.

As I find this subject far from being exhausted, I shall probably resume it in a future paper.

K.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.

A paper of the 31st of January, printed at Port-au-Prince, has been handed to us. It contains an account of the trial of an Italian, who was arranged for receiving goods from pirates, & condemned to 5 years imprisonment at hard labor. We also observe that there exists an insurrection in a district of the west, called Grande Anse. President Boyer has issued a flaming proclamation against these insurgents, in which he threatens them with annihilation, if they do not immediately submit to the troops marching against them. It is laughable to see how closely the mulattoe imitates the Jacobins in their style.

The Dutch brig Martha Elizabeth, arrived in port on Friday. She left Curracoa on the last day of February. A passenger on board has furnished us with the following intelligence, the official account of which he had read in that island. The Royal forces under Morillo encountered, somewhere near Calaboza, the insurgents commanded by Bolivar.

A general engagement took place on the 9th of February last—the Royal army amounted to nearly 9000 men, that of the Independants, about 7000—after a desperate contest, the latter were defeated with the loss of 300 men, all their artillery, baggage. &c. General Morillo gave immediate pursuit, and soon after made himself master of the important city of San Fernando de Apure.

The last accounts from Caracas stated that the Royal arms had been pushed as far as the Orinoco; & preparations were actively making for the siege of Augustura.

Our readers will observe, that anterior accounts go far towards confirming the above intelligence.

The Legislature of the state of Mississippi have laid a tax of $20 on all negroes imported for sale, & require their registry, and an oath from the owner that they have never been guilty of murder, burglary, arson, rape, or larceny, to his knowledge or belief; neglect in any case, a fine of fifty dollars.—*Clarion.*

THE FLORIDAS.

It is believed, for our knowledge of the Floridas is very defective, that few, if any of the navigable rivers take their rise in the United States; but the coast is indented with two spacious bays that will afford security for shipping: particularly the large and capacious bay of Hillsborough, which will admit any vessel over the bar, not drawing more than twenty-four feet water. The principle part of the soil in the peninsula abounds in pines called the yellow pitch pine tree, which is excellent timber for shipping. The peach and the mulberry orchards, thrive in this soil remarkably well; it is likewise abundant in grass. In the vicinity of the soil so productive of the pine, there is to be found soil of another quality; it abounds in maple oak of seven different species, all of which grows in great abundance; walnuts, chesnuts, mulberry and maple; it is also favourable to the cultivation of the indigo plant, figs and oranges are likewise found in this soil, but the latter fruit is not of the first quality. Nor are the savannahs of Florida destitute of interest, although in the wet seasons they are almost impassible; yet they are productive of grass of which cattle are extremely fond; in this soil dwarf oaks and junipers are numerous.

The river swamps (by which we are not to understand marshes, but low grounds subject to inundation) abound in corn, rice, indigo, in great profusion—of timber, the maple, hickory, oak of various kinds, birch, beech, willow, the shumac, the myrtle and the locust, thrive in these low grounds. There is another species of soil of a light and spongy texture intermixed with vegetable fibres, which tremble to a considerable extent on the approach of man or beast, and in which the latter are sometimes swallowed up and irrecoverably lost. Here is found very fine clay fit for manufacturing, bituminous earth, coal, fossil, marl, iron, lead, chalk, chrystal, and white topaz. The Floridas abound in esculent plants, wheat, rye, barley, maize, buck wheat, and rice, cotton, tobacco, peaches, pears and apples; pitch, turpentine, hemp, all articles of naval stores abound in this country, and perhaps the finest ship timber in the world. The lakes, bays and rivers, present excellent fisheries, in which places, several kinds of the most valuable fish are found in abundance.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

Lieutenant Col. O'Dogherty, who died a short time ago, was one of the most eccentric characters perhaps in England, who for more than twenty years occasionally visited Plymouth market on an old white horse, lean as Rosinante, whose lank appearance combined with his own singular habiliments, formed together a spectacle of wretchedness fully equal to any thing described of the celebrated Elwes. Visiting Plymouth a few weeks since, he seated himself on the steps of Plymouth Telegraph office to eat an apple. His dress then consisted of a dirty night cap round his head, surmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim, a rough waistcoat patched all over, greasy leather small clothes kept up by listing braces outside the waiscoat, with wads of straw round the bottom of his legs. In his hand he wielded a large hedge stick. Amidst all this seeming penury, he possessed some very excellent freehold estates in the above mentioned parish, well stocked; yet he chose to quit the family mansion, and lived in a small cottage in its vicinity, without a pane of glass in the windows. He nightly entered it by a ladder, which he drew in after him, and slept in the corner of one of the rooms upon a wretched pallet. This singular character had, previous to his death, made a will, by which, after bequeathing 1000*l.* in legacies to various persons, he left the residue, amounting at least to 40,000*l.* to C. Carpenter, esq. of Modi-

tonham. Mr. Carpenter, in the most generous manner, has renounced all his right to the property bequeathed, which he immediately signed over to the Colonel's four children, to be divided between them in such proportions as Mr. C. Rashleigh, formerly a trustee in the family, should direct.—*London paper.*

The Holy Alliance.—In the English House of Lords on the 12th of Feb. the several state papers which grew out of the late conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle, were submitted.

Lord Holland enquired if a copy of the treaty generally known by the name of the "Holy Alliance," was among the papers, or intended to be given.

The Earl of Liverpool, in reply said, that the British government was no direct party in what was called the Holy Alliance. That treaty was concluded at Paris in 1815, and it was actually signed by the contracting sovereigns themselves, and not, as usual, through the intervention of their respective ministers. It was therefore impracticable that the Prince Regent should be personally a party, but when the alliance, or rather its general principles, were made known, they were agreed to coincide with the sentiments of the government.

In answer to a question from Lord Holland, the Earl said, that the treaty alluded to was not to be submitted to Parliament, the British government not being a direct party to the agreement.

Ib.

The latest accounts of the plague was received by a letter from Madrid, dated Feb. 16, which mentions that it has extended itself almost throughout the kingdom of Morocco, & makes great progress in Fez and Mequinez. The news from Tunis is almost as alarming; 300 persons are carried off daily by this dreadful scourge, which prevails in every quarter of that Regency. In the Peninsula, and the adjacent isles, the Quarantine Laws are enforced with the utmost rigour.

An article from Brussels, dated the 27th Feb. states, that the persons who were about to be tried for the conspiracy which was detected last October, are accused of having formed a plot, the object of which was to assemble a body of 500 French military on half pay, with their help to seize on his majesty the Emperor of Russia, to carry him off, (but to what place is not said,) and to keep him as a hostage for *Bonaparte.*

The hon. Mr. Lamb, the new member for Westminster took his seat in the House of Commons on the 4th of March. The result of the election was for

Mr. Lamb,	4475
Mr. Hobhouse,	3861
Major Cartwright,	38

In the House of Lords on the 4th of March, the Earl of Darnley wished to know, when it was intended to lay upon the table the Convention with the United States of America,—He asked the question, (he observed) because the subject involved a consideration of great importance. In reply, the Earl of Liverpool, said, "he expected to receive without delay, the commands of the P. Regent to lay the document alluded to before their Lordships; and it would no doubt be on the table in the course of a few days."

BANK ISSUES.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d of March, Mr. Baring, in answer to a question, said that he had no hesitation in stating, that the bank had not discontinued their discounts in consequence of the meeting of the Secret Committee; on the contrary, they had since extended their accounts. The bank would not change their course of proceeding until the report of the Secret Committee was made; and then they would bow to the decision of Parliament.

The Catholic question is again to be brought before Parliament.

On the 1st of March a sermon was preached in Nile-street Chapel, Glasgow, for the benefit of the Edinburgh Missionary Society, and among the money collected, was found three elegant gold mounted broaches.

From the National Register.

THE BELT SAW.

The Editor of the Register was invited a few days since, to see the newly invented *Belt or Strap Saw*, in operation; and, although very little acquainted with machinery in general, he could not help believing that a great desideratum was obtained by this application of power.

The chief objections to the common upright saw, worked by a crank, we are told are as follows: say that it makes 100 strokes per minute, of from 18 to 24 inches long—the log is pushed to the saw by means of a feed arm acting upon a rag wheel, put in motion by the return stroke of the saw gate. If the log is large, it requires but little feed, the ratchet is then often missed, and the saw does nothing, or next to nothing, a major part of the time; and that the teeth of this saw are more injured by the up-stroke, than by the cutting or down stroke, by reason of the saw dust, sand, &c. that remain in the cut of the log, the upper part of the tooth being oftentimes found to be rounded or rubbed off, while the lower part is very little injured. The up-stroke also has a tendency to destroy the set of the saw. It is further represented to be among the disadvantages attending such saws, in the great length required for the connecting rods, or pitmen—the carriage way being necessarily 25 feet from the crank, or else the saw will move badly & jar very much, as the dead centre of the crank is passed; to remove which defect, it is said, no method has ever yet been discovered. The best remedy for it, is in extending the distance between the crank and the saw; and the cost, difficulty, and extra labour required either to dig down for the purpose, or raise up the log on a carriage way, elevated above the common surface of the adjacent earth, are well known to every body.

The Belt saw is free from all those disadvantages—as it is always revolving & always cutting at a regular rate, the log is always pressed against it in a regular manner, and the work goes on without any stoppage, jar, or impediment whatsoever. Thus, it is estimated that this saw will cut twelve times as much wood, at one sharpening, as the common mill saw. The comparative force of these saws, we are told, may be calculated thus: the saw moved by a crank may make 100 strokes, two feet long, per minute—of course 200 feet of a saw is passed in the log in a minute—the Belt saw is 42 feet long, passing round two 7 feet wheels or drums at the rate of 150 revolutions in a minute, with a strong regular feed. The difference is at once so obvious that nothing more need be said about it. Mr. French the mill wright who put up the saw we are speaking of, under the direction of the inventor, is willing to contract to erect a mill, if the power that is required is given to him, which shall cut 15000 ft. of boards in 24 hours, with one saw; and he states his opinion that it will do this with one sharpening, unless in case of accident.

We shall now describe the Belt Saw, which is very simple—It is made of one piece, and passed round two drums, one above and the other below the position of the log; these drums are raised or depressed as need requires, and the saw, strained by them, moves in a strict perpendicular line before it reaches, and after it leaves the log. The machinery is so simple, that any person who has seen two wheels connected together by a common leather stray may understand it—the saw is as the strap, and it appears not to suffer the least damage by being so used.

It is stated further, that the cost of erecting a mill and fixing up a saw of this kind, including all expenses (except the patent right) will not exceed that of a common double geared saw mill.

THE ORIGIN OF PAPER MONEY

The invention of paper money is much more ancient than the establishment of the earliest banks. The bank of St. George, of Genoa, the most ancient we know, was founded in 1407; but before the end of the thirteenth century, Kublai grandson of Genghis Khan, the Tartar conqueror, introduced paper money into China, and his example was at once followed by his cousin, Kaigaton, the sultan of Persia: both were obliged to abolish it, on account of the great disorders it produced in their extensive dominions.

Since this epoch the Chinese government has again established paper money; and in Russia they can show a "Chinese assignat." In Turkey also, the collectors of certain taxes deliver receipts to those who pay them, and these papers have the currency of money. It is not pretended that paper money was first invented by the Mongols; on the contrary, its invention was every where as easy as its use was obvious; and particularly attractive for all governments, for its temporary advantage in crisis of difficulty.—The idea of substituting a token, or promissory obligation for a present intrinsic value, could occur even to a simple or barbarous people, of which there are many examples.

Aristotle, in his Economics, tells us that Denis, the tyrant of Syracuse, coined money of tin, which he declared to be legal, and equivalent to silver. Timotheus the general of the Athenians, in a moment of difficulty, coined brass money, and assured his murmuring soldiers, that he would receive it, in the purchase of the spoils he was to make. We have heard much of the leathern money used by the Carthagenians. It is true, none of these are paper money, but resemble it as merely "tokens of value;" the money of confidence; the I. O. U. We read also of the iron money of Byzantium, and of some of the ancient cities of Greece. In England, our copper money is only a token or sign, current for nearly double its value as metal.

The Subscriber

OFFERS his services to his friends and the public as a

Surveyor;

and he hopes by his industry and attention to business to merit a portion of public patronage.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, March 5.

LAKE SALT.

770 Barrels will be sold low for

CASH BY

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1819.

Windy Works!!!

Corner of Smithfield and [illegible] Streets,

WHERE ARE MADE,

Forge, Tilt Hammer, Silver, White, Black and Copper Smiths, Nailors and Braziers

BELLOWS,

(Of a quality equal to any in the United States.)

Orders from any part of the Western Country filled with dispatch, and shipped per order.

Liberal discounts made to merchants & others who purchase to sell again.

J. W. TREMBLY.

April 23, 1819.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from the country will have the preference. 2aw1m1aw2m1amtf

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WHIP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having established a WHIP MANUFACTORY in this city, inform merchants and the public generally, that they have and intend keeping on hand, a handsome assortment of

Coach, Gig, Riding and Switch WHIPS,

Of the best quality, and at as fair prices as they can be obtained in any city in the Union.

Merchants particularly will find it to their advantage so purchase of them, as they will not only save the carriage, but the heavy discounts they are subjected to in the Atlantic cities.

They have constituted Messrs. Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles, their agents—at whose Warehouse or at the Manufactory, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, orders will be received and promptly executed.

H. LOVE & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 19.——3 n1m2aw2m1aw

☞ WHIPS repaired with neatness & despatch.

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15 Miles of Turnpike FOR SALE.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Board, NOTICE is hereby given, that 5 miles of the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road, will be offered for sale at public vendue, on the first day of June, ensuing, at the house of John Porter in Salem township—commencing at the town of New Alexandria, and running 5 miles westwardly. Also, on Wednesday the 2d, will be sold another 5 miles at the Brick Tavern, in Murrysville—lying east and west of said place; and on Thursday the 3d, will be sold at the house of Charles Johnston, in Pitt township, another section of 5 miles—commencing about one mile east of Wilkinsburgh, and running 5 miles eastwardly. Any inclined to become an undertaker on any part of said road, may call on Robert Raney, James Murry and Charles Johnston, who reside on the different sections and will shew the ground.

JEREMIAH MURRY, Pres't.

April 16.

WILLIAM KEPNER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken into partnership WILLIAM M'KNIGHT. The business in future, will be transacted under the firm of

KEPNER & M'KNIGHT,

Who have now on hand, and intend keeping at their

Copper & Tin Warehouse,

Corner of Market and Front streets,

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES, HATTERS DITTO, | WASH KETTLES BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, January 1819 1.——tf

Brandywine Gun-Powder.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by the subscriber,

200 KEGS FF FFF

This Powder is warranted equal, if not superior to any other in the United States, being made by Mr Bauduy, the original manufacturer at Brandywine.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1819. tf

SALT.

The subscriber has, and will keep a constant supply of

Conemaugh Salt

For Sale, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

ANDREW BOGGS.

April 9.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to Mr. FERDNANT ANTON UNGER, Taylor by profession, that I returned from Germany in January last, and have brought my brother, and one of my brother's sons with me, and that he can find me by enquiring at the Post Office in Hager'stown, Maryland.

FREDERICK ERNST UNGER.

March 30, 1819. 6teTL.

FOR SALE,

80 Kegs Excellent Butter.

ANDERSON & BELL.

We will receive Cincinnati paper, & the notes of the new banks of Kentucky at PAR for Glass, Tobacco, &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30.——6t

PITTSBURGH.

Friday, April 30, 1819.

The eastern papers announce the death of that celebrated and most useful citizen, OLIVER EVANS. His departure from this world may be viewed as a public loss; his name is identified with mechanical science, and practical philosophy will ever consider him as her favourite son. His life has been a busy one, marked by much vexation and opposition; as has been the fate of most men of genius; the same fate will still distinguish his memory; opposition will cease with his death and in his grave nothing will be recollected of him but the greatness of his mind, and the utility of his inventions. If we can procure materials, we will offer a short memoir of his life. A few men such as Franklin, Rumford, Davy and Evans, who bend the higher and most abstract principles of science to the use of man, in facilitating the common operations of life, will be remembered by a nation's gratitude, when the comparatively insignificant herd of metaphysicians and conquerors shall have passed into total oblivion.

Mr. Charles Von Bonnhorst has presented us with a specimen of the Pipsissewa (Pyrola umbellata) which he found near his farm of "Hamilton Hall." This removes the doubt as to this celebrated plant's being a native of this country.

A beautiful OX highly decorated, was exhibited to the admiring eyes of our epicures on Thursday, by our *patriotic* citizen Peter Schaffer; the *selection* of the piece, *which he has made for the public amusement*, does honour to his *taste*, & it is *to* be hoped that the patronage of his townsmen will be demonstrated by a general attendance at his stall, on Saturday; he will there present an oblation, richer than the hecatombs of Pythagoras.

That unfortunate, but daring man, Herman Emmons, who robbed the Farmers' and Mechanicks' Bank of this place, last spring, and who lately escaped from the jail of the Federal city, to which he had been committed for some new crime, has been retaken in Norfolk, and imprisoned. His accomplice, Pluymart, has not been heard of since his escape from Montreal, which made the fourth time he broke jail.

On the establishment of a MEDICAL SOCIETY in Pittsburgh.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Gentlemen,

That all the useful arts among mankind have made a more rapid progress towards improvement within the last hundred years, than they ever did in any previous period of a similar duration, is a fact so well established, that it is almost puerile to mention it. This has been chiefly owing to a fortunate combination of discoveries and inventions, a few of which, it must be admitted, were more the result of accident than of human sagacity or industry; but, by far the greater number, especially of the most noble and valuable kind, have arisen from sources more creditable to the human intellect. Among them may be ranked the great improvements in the sciences of government and jurisprudence, in natural philosophy, in agriculture, in manufactures, and in every species of mechanics, which have conferred upon the present generation of men, an infinite number of conveniences of which their ancestors were totally ignorant.

But, of all the arts or sciences cultivated by man, none has in modern times derived more advantage from his ingenuity *and* wisdom, than that which investigates the nature and cure of diseases. Whoever will take the trouble to compare the present state of medical knowledge with what it was before the days of Hervey, the discoverer of the circulation, or even with what it was in the beginning of the last century, will find that, although perfection is far from having been gained, the human mind has acquired abundant cause to triumph in its exertions. The labours of ingenious men in anatomy, chemistry, physiology, pathology, and in short in every branch of medical science, have far surpassed in perseverance and success any thing the most sanguine physicians or philosophers of antiquity could have imagined. Next to the assistance of the press, perhaps, nothing has contributed more to this brilliant result, than the custom now so universal in the medical world, of forming associations for the purpose of scientific and experimental researches. In those societies the members stimulate each others industry, and encrease each others knowledge; powers of mind are called into action that might for ever have lain dormant, and the causes of phenomena are revealed, that might never have been investigated, so that very often the whole world is benefitted by their labours.

In Europe, so numerous are these learned societies, that there is scarcely a town of any importance in which one, or more, of them is not established, and so useful have they been found, in promoting knowledge, that some of them have obtained royal patronage and national support. In this country too, their utility has been felt and acknowledged, and in the seaport cities there are several of considerable extent and celebrity.

In this part of the union, Messrs. Editors, where our distance from the seaboard so much obstructs our communication with the world of science, it is manifest that such a society is greatly needed, and in Pittsburgh alone, of all our western towns, can it be advantageously established. The physicians there should consider it their duty to imitate their brethren of the eastern cities in this respect; they have numbers, talents, respectability and influence sufficient for the purpose, and they have good sense enough to know how much such an institution would promote scientific investigation, and the extention of medical knowledge all over the west, and consequently not only raise the reputation of our practitioners, but encrease their utility to the public. I understand that an attempt was made last winter to establish such a society in your city, but from some cause, of which I am uninformed, it failed.—This, however, should not discourage the public spirited individuals who made the attempt from renewing it. Another trial may be more successful. Even should a second or a third effort fail, perseverance in a design so evidently useful must in the end accomplish its object. The widely extended western country, with all its towns and villages daily encreasing in population, opulence and importance, at this moment looks up to Pittsburgh not only as the medium through which to receive the comforts and luxuries of foreign commodities, but also as the channel from which it can most naturally expect a supply of intellectual wealth—a diffusion of that knowledge which is every day accumulating in the world, the rapid increase of which forms the boast and glory of the present age.

I know of no serious objection that the medical men of Pittsburgh can have to the formation of such a society. As individuals they cannot be injured by it.—It will not diminish their private practice; nor need it encroach on their domestic concerns. Neither will it put them to any serious expenditure of either time or money. All who become members of such an institution may expect to derive from it considerable personal advantages. It will promote friendly intercourse, confer respectability, tend to mutual improvement, and administer rational entertainment. In short such an institution will do in Pittsburgh, as similar institutions have done in all other places where they are under proper regulations, it will reflect honour on its founders, credit on its members, and advance the interests of the community at large by adding its occasional mite to the general fund of medical knowledge.

J. M'H.

Harmony, (Pa.) April 17, 1819.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Gentlemen—

Passing a window in Fourth street, the other day I witnessed a practical demonstration of the fallacy of the doctrine held by people generally, and insisted on by surveyors, that the natural surface of a hill cannot sustain a greater quantity of vegetation than its base could do; other things being equal. This doctrine is absurd in theory, and is proven to be equally so in practice by the above mentioned experiment, which consists in a cone of earth thickly planted with the seeds of Tongue-Grass, which has germinated, and forms a luxuriant covering, by which the cone is entirely concealed from view. This is a subject worthy of being rightly understood, not only for the purposes of philosophy, but because it involves the interest of the land-holder—and if the opinions upon it in general use, be erroneous, it is time that they were changed for those which are more conformable to truth.

L.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, dated in the Alabama Territory, March 26.

"You will conclude, no doubt, that we are highly gratified by the news of the Cession of Florida. We think nothing of the *land*, however, for it is literally *good* for nothing. But the *water* is important. Pensacola Bay is a fine harbor for vessels. Pensacola will be a great depot for the merchandize destined to supply the North Western country. People are already flocking to the new acquisition; because it is *new*. I know no other inducement—for the land (excepting small spots) is worthless, and does not belong to the Spaniards, but to the Indians, whose title has not been extinguished further than 8 or 9 miles from Pensacola."

LATEST FROM BERMUDA.

Captain Briggs, of the schooner Betsey, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday last, in nine days from Bermuda, states, that the numerous depredations committed recently, by Carthagenian privateers cruising off that island, on British and American vessels, had induced the Governor to send out two eighteen gun brigs, to cruize for the protection of shipping, bound in and out, with instructions to capture every vessel of this description that they fell in with. The brigs came out in company with the Betsey. Several American vessels were boarded and robbed by these picaroons, a short time before the B. sailed, and one of the crew had actually been flogged to death, for remonstrating with some severity against their enormities. No papers were brought by the Betsey.

Captain Briggs states, that markets at Bermuda were excessively dull, and so glutted with American produce, that several vessels which had touched with Lumber, Flour and Bread Stuffs, having been unable to effect a sale higher than cost, had sailed again for the Islands.—In corroboration of the above, captain B. states, that a few days before he sailed, 800 barrels of Alexandria new Flour, in excellent order, were sold at auction at $8 a 8 50. W. I. produce of all kinds very scarce and high.

From Bell's London Messenger of February 7th, received at this office.

At a special court of proprietors, held on Wednesday, at the East India house, a vote of thanks was passed to the Marquis of Hastings and to Sir Thomas Hislop, and the other commanders, &c. engaged in the late glorious and honorable campaign, with a reservation in regard to the conduct of Sir Thomas, *in putting to death the Governor of one of the forts captured by him.* [☞ What will the British now say, as to the execution of *Arbuthnot* and *Ambrister*.—*Bost. Pat.*]

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors—In attempting to shew the ground yet unoccupied, in the supply of our wants from domestic sources, and the extent to which it may be beneficially carried, I will confine myself for the present, to woollen and cotton fabrics, because from these are derived our most important and indispensible supplies, and because these branches of our manufacture are already partially in operation, and progressing towards a complete supply of fabrics for all usual and necessary cloathing. It is true, that I have no certain data on which to form my present statement, and that it must be necessarily incorrect; yet there are certain facts and circumstances, from which much aid may be derived, and that will enable the public to judge whether I have materially overrated its value and importance.

We have 8 millions of people in the U. States, to each of whom I award annually the scanty supply of 10 yards of cotton cloth, for shirting and sheeting, of value of 30 cents per yard, is $24,000,000

One half of our male population, say 2 millions, may be supposed to wear each one coat, vest, and pantaloons, of woollen cloth, in one year, for which 4 yards of broad cloth to each will be required, is 8 million yards, at the average price of one dollar per yard, is 8,000,000

The other half of our males, two millions, in the Southern States, may be supplied with narrow cotton cloths for these purposes, say 8 yards each, at an average of 30 cents per yard, is 4,800,000

Our entire female population, say 4 millions, will require some light woollen or cotton fabrics for gowns, aprons handkerchiefs, shawls & other cloathing, for these purposes 12 yards of narrow cloth each in the year, is deemed a moderate supply, say 48 million yards, at 30 cents, per yard, is 14,400,000

Beds and bedding, to accommodate a population of 8 millions, cannot reasonably be estimated at less than 2 million beds, the annual expense of which, for supplies of cloathing, after the first establishment and outfit, may be estimated at 2 dollars to each bed, making no acconnt of new beds and cloathing. 4,000,000

Aggregate amount required annually, in woollen fabrics, for the supply of our population. 55,200,000

From which deduct the amount now furnished at home in these fabrics, as per my former statement, 8,000,000

And from household manufacturing, say 16,000,000

24,000,000

Remains to be supplied annually, in woollen and cotton goods beyond what we now manufactured at home, $39,200,000

This deficiency must be made up either from domestic sources, or by importation from foreign nations.

Considerable progress is already made in preparation to supply this deficit at home, even to the extent of our wants, if required; and this can be done *by the use of machinery, and the labor of women and children*, without any sensible subduction from the result of our usual sources of industry.

Our soil produces the raw materials in abundance; we possess sufficient manufacturing skill to give a rapid spread to business; and it, is believed, by those best informed on the subject, that, if encouraged by reasonable sales and payments, the country could, without foreign aid, meet its own demand for woollen and cotton fabrics for all ordinary & useful purposes, of equal quality, and something cheaper, than those of the like kinds imported from abroad; by which a saving of more than 55 millions of dollars would acrue from these branches of our manufacture.

The difference to the country between supplies to the amount of 55 millions of dollars annually furnished at home, and that amount imported from abroad, is worthy of very serious attention; it would produce a most enviable effect in their concerns; it would diffuse comfort and prosperity at home—attach respect and credit abroad, and place the nation on the proud pinnacle of complete independence. Why, then, should we refuse so great a benefit kindly placed in our way by Providence. To make it our's requires only that we will it to be so.—Americans! look at this, and awake to a sense of your true interest. Encourage the industry and manufacturing skill of your country; keep your money at home, and give not to foreign nations the benefit of supplying you with necessaries, and drawing from you the results of your industry. Consider that you belong to the great American family—that money expended for supplies of domestic manufactures remains in the country after the supply is furnished—stimulating its pursuits—giving effect to its industry and enterprize, and rewarding its labor; while that expended for foreign supplies, is sent abroad, and stimulates foreign industry, but suppresses it at home; and, if this course be persisted in, must eventuate in national and individual poverty and distress. '76.

Duelling.—A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 25, says—"The fury of duels increases every day; twelve officers of the guards du corps, and twelve of the garde royale, were to have fought, on the 18th, twenty-four of Bonaparte's half pay officers."

SPAIN.

The Spanish government has engaged 30 transports from different merchants of London, to form part of the expedition preparing at Cadiz, to carry out troops to South America. An advance of hire and pay for two months is made immediately, and for one month more when the vessels arrive at Cadiz. Insurances to any port in South America are effected at 7 or 8 per cent.

IVORY.

Many of our readers who are familiar with ivory utensils and ornaments, are not aware of the manner in which they are or can be formed from the solid bone of the elephant's tusks. The following is one of the methods of rendering this substance ductile and manageable in the hands of the artist.

Ivory and other bones will be rendered soft by laying them for twelve hours in aqua fortis, and then three days in the juice of beets, by which they will become so soft that they may be worked into any form. To harden them again, they should be laid in strong vinegar. It was said by Diascorides, that by boiling ivory for six hours with the root of mandragoras, it will become so soft that it may be managed with pleasure.

CLASSICAL PUNNING.

A waggoner from the mine holes having got himself a new waggon, took it in his head that he must have an appropriate *classical motto* inscribed on it. He accordingly applied to the students at the West-Chester academy to furnish him with one—informing them that his employment was to haul *ore* from the mines and throw in a heap at the furnace:—Whereupon one of the youthful wags at that seminary immediately gave him the following, from Horace.—

"Ore trahit quodcunque potest, atque addit *Acervo.*"

Village Record.

ANECDOTE—FACT.

A very genteel, impudent-looking young man was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad isle—not a pew was opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping, as if to Roslin Castle, or the dead march in Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under, his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length, he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not; smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum, until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step, bore it off, and replaced it where he had found it. The congregation is now the most polite and attentive to strangers of any in America. *Balt. Fed. Rep.*

Blanks for sale here.

The Eagle Fire Company

WILL meet this evening at 7 o'clock, at the house of John Davis in Second street, between Wood and Market—to appoint judges of their annual election, to be held on Saturday the first of May, between the hours of 3 and 6, P. M. at the same place.

W. H. DENNY, Sec'y

April 30, 8819.

COFFEE.

Prime Green COFFEE,

IN BAGS,

FOR SALE, BY

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, April 30.

William Crawford,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the above business in Fourth, between Market and Wood streets, adjoining the house of Mrs. Wilkins, and that as he is determined to make his work in the best and most fashionable manner, he flatters himself he will obtain a share of public patronage.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, April 30.——6m

Battalion Orders.

THE enrolled citizens belonging to the 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in battalions, as follows—viz.

The first battalion will meet at the house of James Patterson, in Elizabeth township, on Thursday the 13th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly equipped for training according to law.

The second battalion will meet at the house of William M'Crea, in Pitt township, near Graham's Meeting-house, on Friday the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. properly equipped for training, according to law.

By order JOSEPH ELROD, Adjdt.
61st Regt. P. M.

April 30.

Allegheny Bridge.

AN ELECTION for a President, Ten Managers, a Secretary and Treasurer of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassily, on Monday the third of May to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, April 30.

Battalion Orders.

THE 2d Battalion of the 87th Regiment, P. M. is hereby hereby notified to meet properly armed and equipped according to law, at the house of Samuel St. John, in Wood street, on Wednesday the 12th of May next, precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M.—B. order of Maj. H. G. Pius.

S. THOMSON, Adjt.

April 30.

Samuel Thomson

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership his brother John Thomson. Their business will in future be transacted at the old stand in Market street, under the firm of

S. & J. THOMSON,

Who have just received a large and general assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

EXTRA Super and Fine blue, black, brown mixed, drab and bottle-green CLOTHS.
Habit and Pelisse Cloths,
Milled and common Cassimeres,
Blue, black, mixed, drab and colored ditto
Bombazetts, Flannels, Baize, Blankets,
Worsted, silk and cotton Hose,
Ditto ditto ditto and beaver gloves,
Cords, velvets and Sattinetts,
Super undress'd and dress'd Prints,
6-4 & 4-4 Gingham,
6-4 & 4-4 colored cambric,
Cambric, jaconet, and mull muslins,
Book, Leno and figured do.

IRISH LINENS,

British and Steam Loom Shirting,
Long lawn and linen cambric,
Domestic stripe, plaid and shirting,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton check,
6-4 7-4 9-4 10-4 and 12-4 Irish table Linen
Scotch Plaids and Gingham Robes,
Linen and cotton ticking,
Swansdown, Marseilles and silk vesting,
Flag and company bandanna hkfs.
Black silk and Madrass ditto
Leventine, damask and Waterloo Shawls,
Fancy silk hhkfs.
Black Ostrich feathers,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks,
Plain and corded silk velvet,
Thread, silk and cotton lace,
Web, net and Patent suspenders,
Gilt, plated and silk buttons,
Knives and forks, pen-knives and Razors,
Wilson's butcher and shoe knives,
Tutannia and iron table and tea spoons,
Real shell and mock combs,
Young Hyson Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and cloves,

BEST SPANISH SEGARS,

A general assortment of

SHOES,

Which they will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or approved notes.

☞ All those indebted to S. Thomson are requested to call and settle their accounts.—All debts not settled before the 1st of January 1819, will be left in proper hands for collection.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.

N. B. As there is another house in Market street, trading under a firm of the same name, it will necessaty for those who correspond with *us*, o address their letters to us at No. 47 Market treet, as we have adopted that number in orderto prevent confusion at the Post-office.

Allegheny Bridge.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 19, 1819.

THE Stockholders in the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, are hereby required to pay the 4th instalment of 5 dollars on each share, on or before the 25th of April next, and the fifth instalment of 5 dollars on each share, on or before the 25th of May next.

By order of the President snd Managers,
ALEX. JOHNSTON. Treas't.

March 23.

OLIVER EVANS, AND HIS Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing infringers* are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information in this behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not for improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase. Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it a "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an ssue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the lleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it eithe necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public rtial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the

CROSS-KEYS,

In the village of EAST LIBERTY, 5 miles east of Pittsburgh, where, having provided himself with the BEST LIQUORS, GOOD STABLING, and every thing necessary for an establishment of the kind, he hopes by assiduous attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

March 30, 1819.

N. B. VISITORS from Pittsburgh will be genrally accommodated with refreshments, &c.

J. WHITING, *Agent*, AND OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburg September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

TYPE—For Sale.

ONE FOUNT AMERICAN CANNON—New.
ONE Ditto SEVEN LINES PICA—Ditto
ONE Ditto FIVE LINES PICA, Almost new
ONE Ditto DOUBLE ENGLISH—Ditto

Together with an elegant CUT of a HORSE, COMPOSING STICKS, &c. The above will be sold very low. Apply at the Office of the Gazette.

March 2, 1819.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

250 bbls. best quality rectified

LAKE SALT

200 BARRELS CONEMAUGH DITTO,

A large quantity of the best quality

COUNTRY LINNEN, BAGS & BAGGING,

also, about 6 Tons assorted

Juniata Bar Iron,

12 Tons assorted CASTINGS,
8 Tons PIG METAL.

They will receive in payment for Castings,

WOOSTER,
CLEAVELAND,
CANTON,
SMITHFIELD, &
NEW-SALEM

Paper, if offered before the 1st March next.

February 2, 1819.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 kegs first quality Manufac. Tobacco,
30 Tons assorted Castings,
Juniata Bar Iron,
Plough Plates,
20 Bushels Hickory Nuts,
Rosin Soap,

56 bbls. rectified Lake Salt

Axes, Nails, Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819.

Blanks for sale here.

THE GOOD INTENT INN,

Lately occupied by Mrs. Morrow, at the Sign of the Green Tree, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Furnished for the accomodation of TRAVELLERS and others.

The subscriber, from his GOOD INTENT and the probity and attention of his servants, hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1819.

☞ The Stage Office of the Juniata route is kept at the above Inn.

*** A good, dry CELLAR, 45 feet on Fourth street by 20 back, to rent—Enquire as above.

The Copartnership

HERETOFORE existing at Pittsburgh, [Pa.] under the title of "The Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscriber, Ithamar Whiting, continues the agent of the Factory for the purpose of adjusting all their concerns, collecting and paying the debts, and renewing notes and contracts in the name of the company.

R. WHITING, for himself
& WM. STACKPOLE.
ITHMAR WHITING.

Louisville, March 31, 1819.——Ap13

JOHN RENO,

Front, between Market and Wood Steeets, has on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c.

OLD MADEIRA, Sicily, Teneriffe, Lisbon, } Wines.
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Old Whiskey,
Country Gin,
Best green coffee in bags and barrels,
Young hyson Tea,
Loaf, Lump, New-Orleans, } Sugars
Pepper, Alspice,
Ginger, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Mace,
Cinnamon,
Mustard, Starch,
Indigo, Madder,
Copperas, Allum,
Rosin, Chalk,
Raisins in boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds,
Shaving Soap,
Best Spanish and Country Segars,
Sup. Royal, No. 5, Royal, 5, Cap, 2 & 3, Post, Large and small wrapping, } Paper.
8 by 10, and 10 by 12, Window Glass,

Kentucky Tobacco,

Dupont's best Brandywine POWDER.

All of which are offered on liberal terms.

☞ Good HOGS LARD, in kegs, and other Produce taken in exchange for the above.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1818. tf

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring supply of fresh GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, and some fine FLOWERING BULBS, He has also, ASPARAGUS PLANTS, from one to three years old, and a few hundred Grafted Apple and Cherry TREES, of the best sort.

N. RICHARDSON,

4th between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

Brigade Orders.

THE enrolled citizens composing the First Brigade, 15th Division, Pennsylvania Militia will be mustered for inspection at such places as the commandants of their respective regiments or battalions may direct, in the following order, viz:

The Regiment commanded by Col. James M. Riddle—will parade on Monday the tenth of May next.

87th Regt. Col. Anderson—First Battalion on Tuesday the 11th. 2d. Battalion on Wednesday the 12th.

61st Regt. Col. Logan—First Battalion, on Thursday the 13th. 2d Battalion, on Friday the 14th.

28th Regt. Col Ross—Second Battalion on Monday the 17th. First Battalion on Tuesday the 18th.

WM. JOHNSON, Brig. Insp.

N. B. The commandants of companies may receive blanks for class rolls of William M'Candless, merchant, Pittsburgh, or at the Brigade Inspector's office.

April 10.

Henry Boane,

CORNER OF WOOD & FRONT STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

Ironmongery & Hardware;

Mouse-Hole Anvils, Vices, Straw-Knives, Shovels & Spades, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Cross-cut Saws, Hand-saws, Drawing-Knives, Augurs, Gudirons, Frying-pans, Copper and Iron Teakettles, Adzes, Socket-shovels, Cast Steel—American and English Blister & Crowley Steel.

Groceries, etc.

Boxes fresh Raisins, Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Kegs Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Allum, Smoking Tobacco, Copperas, Indigo, ground Redwood, Spanish Brown, Chalk, Red-Lead, also boxes Rosin Soap and Shaving Soap.

Liquors.

Old L. P. Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks—Cogniac Brandy, Barrels of Cordial and old Whiskey

Manufactured Tobacco—Gun-Powder—Lead—Queensware, Hollow Glass ware, in boxes, assorted; Writing and Wrapping Paper, Entry Matts, Cut and Wrought Nails, Castings and Juniata BAR IRON.

ALSO

Barrels Rosin,
50 Barrels Rectified and Common Lake SALT,
12 Ditto Fourth Proof Antigua RUM,
50 Boxes Geneva and Bridgeport Window Glass,
A few Pieces Coarse CLOTHS.

Commission Business

transacted and Goods received and forwarded

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1819. 3m

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER

JUST RECEIVED, 230 KEGS CONSISTING OF

OP, F Fg, F Fr, FFr FFF g,

DUPONT'S BRANDYWINE POWDER For Sale, on low terms by

BOSLER, & CO.

November 18, 1818. tf.

I. DOANE,

Offers for sale at his ware-house on the Bank near Wood street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery,

CUTLERY &c.—Among which are

Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Saws,
Round Iron, Spikes, nails, steel, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tar, mackerel, shad, herrings and rosin by the barrel.

Commission Business,

Attended to as usual.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1819.—3t

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings, in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road, three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

PATENT GAS FIRE,

FOR STEAM BOAT.

A CONCENTRATED FUEL for Steam-Boats has been invented, consisting of Tar or other carbonaceous substance, commingled with Steam,

The apparatus is simple; the management easy and safe. It is a great auxiliary to a wood or coal fire, which it both enlivens, encreases and saves—for it seems to combine so rapidly with the oxygen of the air, as to prevent the wood from wasting or consuming so fast as usual, the blaze, notwithstanding, being very active and intense.

The apparatus consists of a double vessel of copper or iron, cylindrical, lying on its side, upon or rather between the boilers, if there are 2.

Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits, Oil, or other combustible fluid, being put into the inner one, steam is allowed to flow from the boiler through a pipe and cock into the space between and thro' a few holes on the upper side of the inner one to press on the surface of the tar, which being heated by the surrounding steam, is at pleasure driven out through a small pipe (having a stop cock) meeting and uniting with another pipe leading out steam from the space between—the continuation of the pipe then leads to the fire or flue. The longer this pipe (if kept hot) the better. It need not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

In its way the tar is extremely attenuated and mingling with the steam. Some chemists are of opinion that by the attraction of its carbon, it decomposes the steam into the constituents of water, oxygen and hydrogen, and combines with them to form the highly inflamable Gasses, carbonic-acid and carburetted hydrogen, or if not thus formed in the pipe, they are produced at or near its orifice, which need not be more than the tenth of an inch diameter for a boiler of consiterable size.

The only art in management, is to graduate the flow of the tar and steam to such proportion as that neither shall appear to predominate, and in taking care that the fluid be previously strained so as not to obstruct the pipe by any extraneous particles. This will easily be done by placing a seive over the reservoir, from which a pipe (having a stop cock) leads into one end of the tar vessel. There is of course a safety valve and a stop cock to draw the condensed steam from between the two vessels, formed there in the beginning of the operation, while the tar was at a low temperature. Its position on the boilers will, however soon heat it. Tar boils only at a much higher temperature than water—there is therefore no danger from it.

The advantages of this kind of fuel will be very great in long passages. No steam boat or vessel can navigate the Ocean without it; and it will be found economical and convenient in every situation.

Being of recent origin, it has not been put in practice in many instances, but in several, under my own observation, and witnessed by many persons, its effects are admirable.

This advertisement is intended to offer its use gratis to a few boats, whose proprietors shall first obtain a licence. The price of this improvement afterwards will be several thousand dollars per boat, which it will be found economical in most situations to pay. The patent right for local use will be for sale after its value shall be further tested.

Licences to use this invention will be granted by

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,

Assignee of the patent of Samuel Morey.

Boston, February 19, 1819.

Notice.

HAVING removed to Harrisburgh I have placed my docket papers and business in the hands of CHARLES SHALER, Esq. a gentleman in whose professional skill and integrity my numerous friends and clients may place the most implicit confidence.

The following books are missing from my library, viz. 5th and 6th Binney, 1st Hawkins, 9th Harris' Entries 8th Wilson's Reports—any person having the same will confer an obligation on me by leaving them at Mr. Shaler's *office, next door to the Black Bear inn in the Diamond.*

S DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1819.——tf

P. S. I will attend to land business and other agencies in Harrisburgh; and those who entrust me with the same may depend on my punctuality.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of *James M'Kean* deceased late of East Huntington township, Westmoreland county (Pa.) There will be sold on the premises on the first day of May next, the farm on which said deceased resided, situate in the township and county aforesaid; containing 353¾ acres a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence. There are on the premises two flourishing apple orchards, a commodious log dwelling house, double barn, sundry out-houses and a tan-yard with the necessary buildings.—The above property lies about six miles west of Mount Pleasant on the road leading to Pittsburgh and Washington, the house has been occupied as a tavern for many years, and is perhaps as good a stand for public business as any other on said road.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE M'KEAN
J. D. MATHIOT. } *Exec'rs.*

Feb. 1st. 1819.

Change of Position.

SAMUEL MACKEY Boot and Shoe maker informs his friends and Customers, that he has removed to Wood street, second door above Fourth, west side. In addition to his former line, he will manufacture

Lady's Boots and Shoes of Morocco and Leather of the first quality.

Pittsburgh, April 9.

To Let,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Seventh street and Cherry Alley lately occupied by Judge Walker, with a large garden of the best grafted fruit. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Wood, next door on, to

JAMES B. CLOW.

April 13.

N. B. Also a small HOUSE and GARDEN, 4 miles from Pittsburgh.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Literature Lottery, No. 1,

WILL commence drawing on the 24th May and finsih on the 30th May, 1819. The whole to be drawn in SIX DAYS, only.

SCHEME.

ONE PRIZE OF

$30,000

2 Prizes of	$ 10,000	is	$ 20,000
5 Prizes of	5,000	is	25,000
50 Prizes of	1,000	is	30,000
15 Prizes of	500	is	7,500
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
32 Prizes of	100	is	3,200
3252 Prizes of	25	is	81,000

3352 Prizes.
6648 Blanks.

The Prizes only, will be drawn.

ALL FLOATING—NO STATIONARY PRIZES.

Whole Tickets $22—shares in proportion.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

Corner of Third and Wood streets,
PITTSBURGH.

April 2.

New Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of SELDEN & M'NAIR.

EDWARD SELDEN
DUNNING R. M'NAIR.

SELDEN & M'NAIR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE,

A NEW AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

In Wood, between Third and Fourth streets.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1818

50 Barrels New-Orleans SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

CROMWELL, DOBBIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, April 9.

PATENT PLOUGHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISH to inform the public that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to manufacture Ploughs in a superior style and on the most reasonable terms. The mould will be ground completely smooth, and the Plough warranted to run well. A discount will be made to merchants and others at a distance who purchase to sell again. All orders will be filled without delay.

They also carry on the

Coach & Wheelwright business

In all its various branches, where Coaches, Gigs, Stages, Waggons, Carts, Drays, &c. will be made and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

WM. & ROBERT LECKY.

Pittsburgh, February 26.——tf

B. Darlington.

Has just received at his *Hardware Store*, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

A general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of

COTTON and straining web, plated bits and stirrups, buckles and slides, plated curb bitts and stirrups, morocco skins, seat skins and white leather. Shovels and spades, socket shovels and steel hoes, mill, cut, whip and boat bolters saws, anvils, English blister steel, and cast steel. Also, on hand,

4000lbs. Block Tin.

All which will be sold wholesale and retail on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh January 23, 1819. 1m[illegible]